from a Pomeranian regiment, on the day of battle,

the number of 250. Now it is ascertained that a corporal

Prof. Leone Levi of London makes the fol-

lowing estimate of the loss entailed by the war on Ge

WASHINGTON.

THE ENGLISH MISSION AGAIN-R. R. BUTLER

The President to-day again informed a prominent get deman that instructions had been sent to Mr. Motley t

turn over the United States Legation in London to Mr.

Moran, and to return home at once. He also stated that

no successor to Mr. Motley had been chosen, and that he

should not tender the appointment to anybody in

ssued by the State Department, that Senator Morton's

name appears as the Minister, and his appointment is re-

ne opinion that the prosecution of Roderick R. Butler,

Congressman-elect from Tennessee, for dishonest prac-

Bureau, will not be abandoned, and also that all the

papers necessary are now in the hands of the Attorney-

General, who will instruct the District-Attorney here

to proceed with the prosecution as soon as Mr. But-

ler arrives. The Commissioner says he shall have all

Authentic information received here shows that the

Republican tickets run in Mobile, Baldwin, and Madiso

Counties. In Mobile County five bolters ran independent

of the regular nominees, receiving some 200 votes, just

sufficient to defeat the regular candidates, who had about

1,000 votes. Had the five regular nominees received a

full party vote the Republicans would have had a

majority on joint ballot sufficient to have elected a Sena-

or in Congress to succeed Gen. Warner. This bolting, it

is alleged, was under the anspices of the Postmaster and

Collector of the Port of Mobile. Mr. Hurter, recently

appointed Appraiser at Mobile, led the bolting ticket, and

From the report of the Chief of the Statistical Bureau

it is learned that for the 51 years ending Sept. 30, 1870,

the total immigration has been 7,441,619. Value each one

of these immigrants at \$1,000, and they brought into this

country \$7,441,619,000; or value them at \$500 each, and

until 1854, immigration gradually increased. In 1854, reached its highest number, and then gradually de

creased in 1856, 1857, and 1858, and then began again, and

went up until 1861, and then down until 1865, and then up

A delegation from the prominent officials of the Terri-

tory of New-Mexico arrived here to-day. They come to

urge upon Congress the passage of an act admitting New-Mexico as a State into the Union. They claim that the

Territory has over 100,000 taxable inhabitants, and is

fully prepared for admission. They say that within a

year after the Transcontinental Railroad is completed,

and a connection made with the Kansas Pacific, the Ter

ritory will have trebled its present population. A bill

or the admission of the Territory was introduced during

the last session of Congress, and is now in Committee. A

The State Department has as yet received no official

information of the resignation of Mr. Wayne McVeigh as

The President is in receipt daily of scores of letters

from all parts of the country, indorsing his course in the

Senator Schurz called at the White House to-day, and

sent his card to the President, but being unable to wait

The city is fast filling up with Congressmen, who im-

mediately on their arrival rush to the White House

Ex-Gov. Newell of New-Jersey arrived here to-day. He

the Hd District of New-Jersey, but has not yet fully de-

Miss Vinnie Ream, the sculptress, who has been en-

gaged for about three years on a \$10,000 statue of Lincoln,

ordered by Congress, writes from Rome to the Secretary of the Interior that the statue is completed, and will be

at once shipped for Washington, where she hopes it will

arrive in time to be viewed by the members of the present

It is understood that an effort will be made at the

coming session of Congress to have a bill passed pro-

viding for additional compensation for certain census

marshals and assistant marshals. The Commissioner of

Census thinks the money originally appropriated was

and assistant marshals in sparsely-settled districts re

ceived no larger pay than those in thickly-populated

districts. The former have in many cases lost money

because their expenses were very heavy, having to hire

conveyances to carry them from place to place, and being

compelled to incur numerous other expenses, all of

which were paid out of their own pockets, while the lat-

ter class have none of these expenses. For the relief of

the first-named class, it is proposed to have Congress

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Boston, Nov. 17 .- A special meeting of the

New-England branch of the American Tract Society was

held to-day. After discussing at length the report of the

Committee and financial affairs, the Society finally de-cided to continue its organization. The first article in

a whole.

The following-named officers were chosen by ballot:

The following-named officers were chosen by ballot:

The following-named officers were chosen by ballot: President, Wm. C. Chapin; Vice-Presidents-Edward S. Tobey, J. Warren Merrill, and S. T. Snow; Secretary, the Rev. L. S. Potswin; Treasurer, J. Wyeth Gooldage; Excentive Committee-William C. Chapin, the Rev. James B. Dunn, Edward S. Rand, Joseph Story, and Wm. H. Wardwell; Anditors-James Gordon and S. T. Snow, Mr. Tobey pressed his resignation of the officer of Vice-President, but the consideration of the question was deferred until the adjourned meeting, to be held in the same place on Tucsday, the 13th of December. Adjourned.

PERSONALITIES BY TELEGRAPH.

present. The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Ballard took place in Removick, Mr. The services were conducted by filshop Noels. A large concourse of cilianus and friends are present, including the College Facult. Inches Bonde, and the pupils of the public schools. The helia were toiled in token of respect for the decrease.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES BY TELEGRAPH. .... William J. Pabodie, a retired lawyer of Provi-

James A. Leavitt of Pique, Ohio, an old and

table citizen, shot himself on Wednesday.

The jury in the Mohrman murder case returned let secteday of gallty of marker in the first degree.

Prof. De Grant's Military and Collegiste Insti-

The Military Commission for the reduction of

. The funeral of C. W. Starbuck of The Circin-lines took place restoids; The services were conducted by the Dr. Jeffrey. Many editors and other prominent cinsens were

sufficient, but that it was unequally divided. Marshals

until he had finished with a delegation of Quakers, he

matter of Secretary Cox's resignation.

and occupy most of the President's time.

termined that he will make a contest.

similar bill for Colorado will be given the preference.

Minister to Turkey.

Congress.

did not see his Excellency.

until the present year, which is falling much behind on

ught into this country \$3,720,809,500.

ices toward Government pensioners and the Pe

corded as dating from September, 1869.

his witnesses ready when called for

Dr. Van Aernam, Commissioner of Pension

TO BE PROSECUTED—WHY THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE WAS LOST — IMMIGRATION

STATISTICS - THE. ADMISSION OF NEW-

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1876.

many up to the end of last month:
Direct military expenditure.
Capitalized loss of 100,000 killed and wounded, and loss of

## THE RUSSIAN DEMAND.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND. CONFLICTING OPINIONS CONCERNING THE PROS-RECTS OF WAR-GORTSCHAROFF'S ANSWER TO GRANVILLE ANXIOUSLY LOOKED FOR-THE POSITION OF PRUSSIA STILL UNKNOWN -OPINION OF THE LONDON DAILY NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870. Lord Granville's circular is approved in very opposite quarters. The firmness of tone has occasioned astonishment, especially among the Tories, whose organ, this morning, is silent. The leading Liberals were scarcely less surprised yesterday. They expected an acquiescent policy, and were prepared to defend it. To-day there is no indication that Granville has gone beyond the point where public opinton will support him. Some of the diplomatists say openly that they can see no way out of it but war; but it is equally difficult to see how this Cabinet can go to war, or take steps leading directly to war, without being first reconstructed; nor is it yet the opinion of the Foreign Office that Russia means to bring en, or that England will be bound to accept, a conflict. They say that the situation is undoubedly grave; but before an opinion can be formed the answer of Gortschakoff must be known-which cannot be for several days, and probably will not be for

Granville's dispatch was delivered by the Queen's messenger to Sir Andrew Buchanan, at St. Petersburg, on Tuesday, and by him to Gortschakoff on Wednesday. It is not expected that he will reply instantly, nor is it believed that he anticipated an answer like that which he has received. It is also affirmed that although an understanding is believed to exist between Gortschakoff and Bismarck, the former did not consult Bismarck's wishes as to the time of promulgating this declaration; that Bismarck desired it postponed, but Gortschakoff thought himself in a position to force the Chancellor's hand.

A second element necessary, in estimating the probability of war, is a knowledge of Prussia's exact position, which may not be obtainable immediately. Bismarck was advised of Odo Russell's mission, and it has since been aunounced that he would be obliged to leave headquarters for a short absence on account of his health and to meet the Countess. Both at St. Petersburg and Versailles, therefore, it is probable

Anxiety is expressed to know whether the Ameriean Government was privy to this step, of which its legations in London and St. Petersburg are reported

The Daily News of to-morrow will say ; " The anti-Russian feeling in England, dying away under the influence of new ideas of policy, was fast becoming rial Government has suddenly revived it in more than wonted strength. The circular of Gortschakoff ferces upon those who had hoped better things a doubt whether, after all, the great semi-Asiatie Power which occupies Eastern Europe really belongs to our international system, acknowledging obligations of Christian and civilized Turkey was, comparatively, the other day brought within the public law of Europe; Russia seems disposed to banish herself from it. The Power opportunity offers, goes far to place itself beyond the range of diplomatic intercourse; the nation which does not acknowledge the force of to aties can only be dealt with by force of arms, if to be dealt with at the Treaty so far as it restricts his rights in the Black Sea-that is, that he declines to fulfill the conditions by which he purchased peace fearteen years ago-stands almost alone in recent times in its flagrant violation of personal, political good faith."

## WARLIKE PEELING IN RUSSIA.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S NOTE PRESENTED SIMULTANE-OUSLY TO ALL THE GREAT POWERS-ITS TONE TO BE PREPARED FOR WAR-A NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION PROPOSED TO BUILD A BLACK SEA FLEET-THE ARMY TO BE RECRUITED ON THE PRUSSIAN PLAN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1876. The special correspondent of THE TELEURE at St. Petersburg writes on the 12th inst.; "Gortschakoff's note was presented simultaneously at London, Vienna, Constantinople, Florence, and Tours, on Wednesday last. After he knew of the delivery of the note in London, Gortschakoff called in person last night at the English Embassy, and offered to show the dispatch to Sir Andrew Buchanan, explaining that he had chosen to communicate directly with the respective Courts rather than with their representatives here, is order to avoid all misunderstandings,

rumors, and exciting telegrams. "The news first became generally known to-day. The new Turkish Embassador learned it from the English Embassy. Comparatively few know it even yet. At the English Club, the rendezvous on Saturday nights of the governing classes, scarcely any one had heard of the action taken. An Assistant Minister was conally ignorant.

"So far as I can learn, Gortsebakoff's demands are generally approved by Russians. All others are greatly excited. It is confidently believed that Austria will fight if England will. The Russian Government must feel prepared for any event, or it would not have ventured on a step so bold. The Rossian officials say that they have carried out for 14 years the humiliating conditions of the treaty or never. They believe that England will not fight. The Queen's messenger is expected on Thursday with | 800,000 regulars, 58,000 garrison troops, and 200,000

" Nor. 18 .- None of the morning papers speak of the possible collision between England and Russia. The Exchange Gazette alone has a little paragraph about some important dispatches received at the British Embassy. This silence is probably at the request of the Government, as the editors knew the

" Noc. 17. The Russian note is universally approved here. All the papers have strong articles expecting a peaceful result, but prepared for war if necessary The Goles demands a national subscription to build a Black Sea fleet. An Imperial decree, signed yesterday published in the official Journal to-day, orders | the arms we have to sell are taken as soon as offered.

the Russian army to be recruited on the Prussian

A PEACEFUL SOLUTION EXPECTED IN GER-

OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA-PANIC ON THE BERLIN

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Berlin telegraphs on the 17th: "In official circles a peaceful solution of the Black Sea question is looked for. It is freely admitted that an understanding exists between Prussia and Russia, that in case of war they will cooperate. The news from London and Vienna has caused a panic on the Bourse."

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

GIBRALTAR PROVISIONED-TURKEY ARMING-ENGLISH MERCHANTS DECLINING TO CHARTER RUSSIAN VESSELS.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1876. Throughout England the preparations for defense are extensive. Gibraltar is being reprovisioned, and the Government is purchasing powder in large quan-Merchants here decline to charter Russian

Advices from Constantinople state that extensive warlike preparations are in progress there, and that an energetic answer is expected to Prince Gortschakoff's note, which was not received there until yes-

Exemptions from military service in Russia have been limited, and all classes subject to military duty

Baron Von Beust, the Austrian Prime Minister was in conference with the British and Turkish Ministers in Vienna, on Tuesday, upon the question raised by Russia.

It is rumored that in the event of a declaration of war, Egypt, Servia, and Roumania will unite against Turkey for independence.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE SITUATION. GENERAL EUROPEAN WAR DEEMED IMMINENT -RUSSIA'S PROSPECTS OF SUCCESS-STRENGTH OF THE DIFFERENT EUROPEAN ARMIES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870. The threatened general European war is the allimportant topic of conversation among the officers of the Army and Navy, the Diplomatic corps, and, to some degree, the politicians, who are already congregated here. In a long conversation to-day, Gen. Sherman said that he thought Russia ought to have ingress and egress to the Black Sea, both with her war vessels and merchant marine. 'You can't," said he, "hold such a powerful

nation in duress, and compel them forever to restrict themselves to avoid the use of such a highway as the Straits of the Dardanelles and the use of the Black Sea. The Powers who signed the treaty of 1856 should concede this, and thus avoid war. Russia has been too fast, however. She should have asked for and insisted upon a Congress of the nations on the subject, and there is no doubt but that her just demands would have been conceded. As it is, there is no cause for war. There is yet a chance for peace. If, however, Russia thinks her chance has come, and Prussia is out of the way, war is inevitait will be the most terrible and destructive that has ever yet occurred. One hope there is always for peace, and that is, Who is to pay the bill? Even this consideration may be ignored. Prussia being the ally of Russia makes little difference. She is the ally of Russia already by being engaged with France, and keeping that powerful nation and national enemy of Russia in cheek, for certainly France would go against Russia if she were not engaged with Prussia; and, even as is, to get such powerful allies as England, Austria, and Italy, and doubtless Spain, Holland, and Denmark, the French Government will also take sides against Russia, and this will force Prussia to become

"The neutrality of Belgium will then, of course, be violated, and that country, with Luxembourg, will doubtless take sides with France and her allies, and the result may be that the greatest battles of the world will be fought within the next year on the Prussian, Austrian, and Belgian territory. The give the Russian fleets much trouble, if they do not destroy them. The Russian army, however, combined with the Germans, will be difficult to over-

"Russia is a concentrated power, so is Prussia. The others are scattered, and have the time and expense of concentration to overcome. It will be a great mistake, however, for Russia, in the event of her success, to occupy Constantinople. It will be like the Roman Empire, with its Rome and Constantinople, and may cause a division and downfall of the

"If Russia insists on disregarding the treaties, and no Convention or Congress is called, England must fight. Turkey is her great market. Its trade is hers, and if Russia conquers European Turkey, Russian merchants get all the trade as a matter of course.

" If Pussia conquers Turkey, and Prussia conquers France, which latter proposition looks doubtful now, the Austrian empire will be in jeopardy. It is for this that Austria must now fight. Hungary appears to be with Austria in good faith, and thereby gives her much strength. It is just the time for Italy to go to war. It is a good way for Victor Emanuel to scitle all disputes and bring the Italian nation together. As for Spain, she is a riddle to me. I think, though, that if Aosta is chosen King, the Government will go with Italy and France, and thus bring all the Latin nations together against the descendents of the Saraceus, Tentons, and Vandals."

The General then gave some statistics from the European War Register, issued in December, 1809, one year ago. This register shows; that Russia has 77,000,000 people, a standing army of 1,466,000 men of all arms, and 344 ships of war, with 2,178 guns. Turkey has in European Turkey 16,500,000 people; in Asia, 16,500,000 people, and 9,000,000 in Africa. This includes the Khedive in Egppt, who has a good army of 50,000, mostly officered by Americans. She has in Africa and European Turkey an army of 22,192 regulars; 100,000 regulars in the provinces, and 90,000 regulars in reserve, making 412,192 men. It is claimed by the news from Europe that she has 600,000 men. Gen. Sherman does not think so. He says that she may have added enough to her ranks in the past year to give her 450,000 men. She has 185 ships, with 2,370 guns. Great Britain has 30,300,000 people in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Her army consists of 138,691 regulars, 128,580 regularly organized militia, 14,000 organized cavalry volunteers, and 163,500 volunteer militia held in reserve. She has 466 ships. Italy has 24,000,000 people, 37,621 regular troops, 197,000 reserved regulars, 99 ships of war with 1,023 guns. Austria has 25,500,000 people, militia regularly organized. Also 61 ships with 605 guns. The French and German forces have been given before, and the past seven months' war has altered the figures to such an extent that there is at present no computation. The French Navy, however, is intact, and is just such a fleet as can engage in heavy naval battles. Put Russia's 1,500,000 men with the same number of united Germans and the rmies of Xerxes are at last celipsed-in numbers at least. Gen. Sherman continued:

We have sold over 200,000 muskets to Turkeygood barrels, good stocks, and good bayonets. These have been all changed into breech-loaders and made most perfect gun. The Turks have dene with them exactly what we have done with the old remmerguns tunds perfect breech londers out of them. All NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1870.

Seventy-five field batteries have been asked for by American merchants. They will be sold by the Secretary of War to American merchants who can dispose of them to any one they please. The field howitzers that we have to sell are among the best in the world. They are capable of four discharges a minute. A shell has barely reached its destination before three others are following in instant succession. The idea of disposing of so many arms is to have a uniformity of small arms and cannon of small caliber in unison, so that the army and navy can at all times supply each other with ammunition. Also, to have a fixed cartridge for our small arms. It will be a great saving, and add much to the effec-

tiveness of both our army and navy." Gen. Sherman was of opinion that all private arms nanufactories of our country would have their hands full for some time, and ought to realize great profits out of the contracts said to have been given them for the manufacture of arms. He said that Gen. Sheridan was now en route to London, and his purpose was to return home in January, but if a general European war should begin, he was not to re-turn for six months. He has an indefinite leave of

FULL TEXT OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S NOTE.

A HISTORY OF THE TREATY OF PARIS-INFRAC-TIONS BY OTHER POWERS—WHY IT SHOULD BE ABROGATED BY RUSSIA.

the following dispatch appeared in our edition of yesterday.]
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1876. The following is the full text of Gortschakoff's

circular:

circular:

Gortschakoff to Baron Brunnov, communicated to Granville by Brunnow, Nov. 9.

"Tzaiskoe Selo, Oct. 19, 1870.

"Baron: The successive alterations which the compromises considered to be the foundation of the equilibrium of 1 trope have in these last years undergone, have obliged the Imperial Cabinet to examine the influence upon the political position of Russi. resulting therefrom. Among these compromises that which interests us most directly, is the treaty of the 18th-30th March, 1856. The special convention between the two Powers bordering on the Black Sea annexed to this treaty contains an engagement on the part of Russia to limit her mayal forces to inconsiderable dimensions. In return, this treaty offered her the principle of the neutralization of that sea.

"In the view of the signatory Powers, this principle was to remove all possibility of conflict, whether between the Powers bordering on the Black Sea or between them and the Maritime Powers. It was to increase the number of territories called by the unanimous agreement of Europe to enjoy the centeries of neutrality, and so to protect Russia herself from all danger of aggressions.

"The experience of tifteen years has proved that

benefits of neutrality, and so to protect Russia herself from all danger of aggressions.

"The experience of lifteen years has proved that
this principle, upon which depends the security of
the whole extent of the frontiers of the Russian
Empire in this direction, rests only on a theory. In
fact, while Russia, disarmed in the Black Sea, has
even by a declaration recorded in the protecols of
the conferences legally denied herself the possibility
of taking efficient measures of maritime defense in
the adjacent seas and ports, Turkey preserved the
Archipelago and the Straits, France and England
preserved the power of concentrating their squadrons

the adjacent seas and ports, Turkey preserved the right of keeping up unlimited naval forces in the Archipelago and the Straits, France and Eugland preserved the power of concentrating their squadrons in the Mediterranean.

"Moreover, by the terms of the treaty, the entrance to the Black Sea is formally and forever prohibited to the flag of war, whether of the Riparian Powers or any other Power. But by virtue of the Convention called the Straits Convention, the passage through these Straits is closed to flags of war, only in time of peace. It results from this contradiction that the coasts of the Russian Empireremain exposed to all aggressions, even on the part of less powerful States as soon as they possess naval forces, to which Russia would be able to oppose only a few vessels of small dimensions.

"The treaty of 18th-30th March, 1856, moreover, has not escaped the infractions to which most of the European compromises have been subject, and in presence of which it would be difficult to affirm that written law, founded upon respect for treatics as a base of public law and rule for the relations between States, has preserved the same moral sanction which it may have had in other times.

"We have seen the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the fate of which had been fixed by the treaty of peace and by the subsequent protocols under the guarantee of the Great Powers, effect a series of revolutions as contrary to the spirit as to the letter of these compromises, and which led them first to union, then to the summoning of a foreign prince. These events occurred with the consent of the Porte and the acquiescence of the Great Powers, or at least without the latter having thought it necessary to make their decrees respected.

"The representative of Russia was the only one to raise his voice to point out to the Cabinets that by this toleration they would put themselves in contradiction to the explicit stipulations of the treaty. Beyond doubt, if these concessions, granted to one of the Christian nationalities o

suited from a genial understanding between the Cabinets and the Porte, by virtue of a principle applicable to the whole of the Chris-tian populations of Turkey, the Imperial Cabinet would have had nothing to do but applied. But

would have had nothing to do but applaud. But they were exclusive.

"The Imperial Cabinet then could not but be struck with the fact that it had been possible to infringe with impunity the treaty of 1856, but a few years after its conciusion, in one of its essential clauses, in the face of the Great Powers assembled in conference at Paris, and representing as a whole, the high collective authority upon which rested the peace of the East. This infraction was not the eage of the East. This infraction was not the early one. At several intervals, and under various pretexts, the entrance to the Straits has been opened to foreign ships of war, and that of the Black Sea to whole squadrons, the presence of which was a violation of the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to these waters.

which was a violation of the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to these waters.

"In proportion as the pledges offered by the treaty grew weak, and especially the guarantees of an effective neutrality of the Black Sea, the introduction of iron-clad ships, unknown and unforeseen at the time of the conclusion of the treaty of 1856, augmented for Russia the dangers of an eventual war by increasing, in considerable proportions, the already evident inequality of the respective naval forces.

ready evident herefores.

"In this state of things, His Majesty the Emperor was obliged to ask himself, What are the rights and what the duties which accrue to Russia from these modifications in the general situation, and from those infractions of engagements to which he has not ceased to be scrupulously faithful, although they were conceived in a spirit of mistrust with

respect to him?
"Upon mature examination of this question his
Imperial Majesty has arrived at the following conclusion, which you are directed to bring to the
knowledge of the Government to which you are

clusion, which you are directed to bring to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited:

"Our angust master cannot admit in law that the treaties, infringed in several of their essential and general clauses, remain obligatory in those which touch the dfrect interests of his empire. His Imperial Majesty cannot admit, in fact, that the security of Russia should depend on a fiction which has not withstood the test of time, and be put in peril by his respect for engagements which have not been observed in their integrity. The Emperor, confiding in the sentiments of equity of the signatory powers of the treaty of 1856, and in the consciousness they have of their own dignity, instructs you to declare that his Imperial Majesty can no longer consider himself bound by the obligations of the treaty of 1856, so far as these limit his right of sovereignty in the Black Sea; that His Imperial Majesty considers it his right and his duty to give notice to His Majesty the Sultan in respect to the special convention additional to the said treaty, which fixes the number and the dimensions of the ships of war which the two riparian powers reserve the right of maintaining in the Black Sea; that he loyally gives notice of this to the powers signing and guaranteeing the general treaty, of which this special convention constitutes an integral part; that he restores to His Majesty the Sultan the full p ssession of his rights in this respect, as he equally reclaims his own for himself.

"He discharging this duty you will be careful to state that our august master has in view only the security and dignity of his Empire. It is by no means the purpose of his Imperial Majesty to make the Eastern Question upon this point. He has no other wish than the preservation and consolidation of peace.

"He fully maintains his adhesion to the general

no means the purpose of the siege position of the Eastern Question upon this point. It has no other wish than the preservation and consolidation of peace.

"He fully maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, which settled the position of Turkey in the European system. He is ready to come to an understanding with the Powers who signed this arrangement, either to confirm its general stipolations, or to renew them, or to substitute for them say other equitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the siege position of Mr. Reed and his companies further stages of the siege position. Further stages of the siege position of Mr. Reed and his companies arrived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a arrived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a strived, under escort, at a point outside Paris where a arrive

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

LATEST MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GEN. VON DER TANN STILL RETREATING-REIN FORCEMENTS HASTENING TO HIS RELIEF-AN UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM BELFORT-RU-MORED FRENCH SUCCESS AT PARIS.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870. The Moniteur reports that the Germans under Von der Tann have withdrawn from Toury and Patry, and that their advanced posts, at the present moment, are at Bazoches, Tille, Peleux, Dermignyville, Voves, Carminville, and Guignanville.

As Gen. Von Der Tann falls back, the forces going to his relief are advancing rapidly from the River Yonne to the Loire. Two columns have already crossed the Yonne at Sens, and the Tenth Corps has arrived at the River Tonnerre. Prince Frederick Charles, at last accounts, was at Troyes, directing the movements.

Yesterday the garrison at Belfort made a sortie, but it was repulsed by the Prussians. The garrison lost 200 in killed and wounded, and 58 prisoners. Indefinite rumors of a French success at Paris are

circulating at Tours. The troops under Garibaldi are violent and mu-

tinous, and strong measures have been resorted to to bring them under discipline.

THE SEIGE OF PARIS.

SCARCITY OF MEAT IN THE CITY-THE PRUSSIAN WORKS NEARLY COMPLETE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

The special correspondent of The Tribune at Berlin writes, 15th inst.: "A communication from Favre to Gambetta, that has fallen into Prussian hands, states that the fresh meat in Paris will last till to-day; then the salt meat will last a fortnight.

"The Prussian military authorities make no secret that they expect their batteries to be completed by the 1st of December. Munitions have arrived, and everything is ready for the bombardment, if it is necessary, about the time the meat fails."

NAVAL OPERATIONS. PRUSSIAN BARK BLOWN UP BY A FRENCH FRIGATE-THE GERMAN STEAMERS SAFE. LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Prussian bark Hermann Helbmanns was blown up by a French frigate off the coast of Ireland yesterday. It is also reported that the French cruisers have captured several German vessels in the

The report which reached this city this morning. of the capture of the German steamers Hansa and Liepzig, was erroneous.

[Messrs. Oelrichs & Ce., agents of the Bremen line of steamers in this city, have received messages anouncing the safe arrival of the Hansa, Leipzig and Hanover at Bremerhaven, after having touched at

INSIDE PARIS.

EXPERIENCES OF AN AMERICAN SINCE THE IN VESTMENT.

In company with a score or two of persons, including the Brazilian and Portuguese Ministers, Mr. Reed, who has been in charge of the Paris branch of the irm of Tiffany & Company for the past 20 years, left that een completely invested by the Prussians. Mr. Reed, who has just returned to New-York, gives a very enteraccount of scenes and conditions within an around the invested city. He says the difficulty of getting out of Paris, after the investment, very great. Minister Washburne personally applied to Gen. Trochu for permission for Mr. Reed's party to leave the city, but Trochu objected that their departure would have a depressing effect upon the citizens. Finally Mr. Washburne was compelled to demand, in imperative terms, the desired privilege, and Trochu yielded. When the party reached the Prussian lines each person was blindfolded. One of them, however, a con the U. S. Navv, contrived to catch a glimpse of numerous batteries masked at the front toward Paris. The Parisians did not seem to believe that the Prussians would daily reiterated official declaration that three great armies were coming up from different parts of France to the relief of Paris.

The Commissaries of Subsistence claimed to have salt. meat, bread, and wine enough to last three months, and also a large supply of fresh meat. A system of rationing had been adopted for all persons within the walls, and meat-tickets were issued for the period ending February 1st, 7 ounces being the weekly allowance. Mr. Reed found that 34 ounces were about sufficient for an ordinary dinner for one. Vegetables and fruit were plenty, being grown in the great gardens which surround the within the outer lines of the forts. Poultry was plenty. but sold at very high prices, turkeys bringing 50 francs

each, and chickens 12 to 15 francs; geese, 25 to 30 francs. About 1,000 horses were slaughtered every day for immediate and future consumption. Persons having horses to sell would bring them to the Commissioners, who weighed them, and gave 40 centimes (about eight cents) per pound, gross, for each. The well-to-de people had overcome their prejudices against eating horse-flesh, and had become rather fond of it; but the poorer classes stiffly refused to eat it. "Cheval a la mode" was a favorite dish with many; but horse-flesh in steaks and reasts was not considered so good.

Gen. Trochu occupies the Louvre, as his residence and headquarters. The Tuileries, the Grand Hotel, and alheadquarters. The Tulleries, the Grand Hotel, and almost all the other large hotels are occupied as hospitals, and all have the white flag floating above them. There were, however, an astenishing number of houses under the hospital flag which were not used as hospitals. All Americans had hoisted the Stars and Stripes to protect their property. So many Frenchmen not entitled to its protection raised American flags over their houses that Mr. Washburne interposed and caused large numbers to be taken down. Americans were very popular in Paris, especially on account of the prompt recognition by this country of the Republic.

pretection raised American Hags over their houses that Mr. Washburne interposed and caused large numbers to be taken down. Americans were very popular in Paris, especially on acount of the prompt recognition by this country of the Republic.

The American Sanitary Commission is doing a noble work within the city. Soveral large tents compose its hospital, and on the 25th of October they contained 55 wounded. The great superiority of the American over the French system in providing for the wounded was clearly illustrated. The American ambulances and other hospital equipments are regarded even by the French as much better than their own lumbering apparatus. In case of hattle, the American ambulance men are always first in the field, and go to the front, and even into the lines of the Prussians.

Mr. Reed gives the following statement of the number of troops in Paris: Regulars, 50,000; Gardes Mobiles, 120,000; Gardes Nationales, 250,000. These men had been almost all armed with the Chassepôt guns, and the ladies of the city were making cartridges at the rate of about 1,000,000 per day. The Chassepôt guns were not made in the city, but there are great founderies there which turn out many cannon, both slege pieces and breech-loaders (after the Prussian model), and also mitraliteuses. All (after the Prussian model), and also mitraliteuses. All (after the Prussian model), and also mitraliteuses. All (after the swap of cartring la persons, the fure for each being 2,000 trates deco), with guarantes to land them beyond the Prussian swap of cartring la persons, the fure for each being the beat and the swap of the cart of the preserve the ashes, to be utilized in the power of the cart of the preserve the ashes, to be utilized in the power of the cart of the preserve the ashes, to be called being the beat of the cart of the proper of the cart of the provider of the persons burning wood in their houses are required by Government order to preserve the ashes, to be called being the beat of the provider of the provider of the pro

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## French circulated the report that the Poles had deserted GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

of this very regiment, the Seventh Pomeranian, has been decorated for rescuing the colors of his company, which were captured after several privates and a captain had been successively shot down while carrying them. Twenty-four iron crosses were also distributed among the men in this regiment. THE DUKE OF AOSTA ELECTED TO THE THRONE. MADRID, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

The Cortes has elected the Duke of Aosta King of Spain, by a vote of 191 against 190. Madrid is excited, but no disorder is reported. Several of the Deputies who voted against the Duke of Acata yesterday, changed their votes to the affirmative to-day. The Duke has been proclaimed King by the President of the Cortes. Salvos of artillery followed the proclamation. Twelve blank votes at the election yesterday were given

GERMANY.

PROGRESS OF CONFEDERATION-THE TREATY WITH HESSE-DARMSTADT SIGNED.

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1850. The treaty for admitting Hesse-Darmstadt into the North-German Confederation has been signed. The negotiations with Bavaria are said to be in a satisfactory shape. The elections for members of the new Parliament, as far as known, have resulted as follows:

 Conservatives
 180
 Progressives
 46

 Old Liberals
 20
 Roman Catholics
 46

 National Liberals
 110
 Unclassified
 36

CHINA AND JAPAN.

INSATISFACTORY STATE OF AFFAIRS AT TIEN TSIN-THE MISSIONARIES ADVISED TO RE-TURN- A PROTESTANT CHAPEL BURNED-MARINE DISASTERS ON THE JAPANESE COAST. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17 .- Arrived to-day,

teamship China, from Hong Kong Oct. 12, and Yoka hama Oct. 23, with 48 cabin and 119 steerage passengers and also, 1,700 tons of cargo.

A British gunboat will be stationed at New-Chang.

China, during the Winter, Matters are still unsatisfa ory at Tien-Tsin. Admiral Kellett has petitioned for gen and a number of field-pieces, to patrol the nent. It is reported that Minister Low has advised the nissionaries to return to Tenchow, and authorizes them to request the commander of the first United States vessel that reaches Chofoe to convey them back, and take measures for their protection, and guarantees their remaining in Tenchow will be unmolested. The Protestant chapel at Faishaw was destroyed, but no personal violence was offered. Uhe U. S. steamers Colorado and Benicia are at Woosung, and the Alaska is at Hong Kong. The news from Japan is unimportant; the country appears to be in profound peace. The birthday of the Mikado was celebrated at Yeddo and Yokohama, and, so far as known, throughout the whole country. The shipping in the harbors was gaily dressed, and at noon the imperial flag was saluted by the various men-of-war. British bark Alkendo was lost in Adawairna Bay, and the barks Mary Miller and Royal Minstrel, schooner Rantipole, and several other vessels, were damaged by a typhoon. Hiogo has suffered severely from a heavy gaie.

METHODIST MISSIONARY WORK-A MISSIONARY TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE CLAIMED TO BE ONE

OF THE RESULTS OF THE BURLINGAME MIS-Boston, Nov. 17 .- The Rev. Mr. Baldwin, a

young missionary lately returned from China, where he has been laboring for twelve years, spoke in the Brom field-st. Church last evening, giving an account of mat-ters connected with the Methodist mission work in that

issionary work, he said there were no converts during the first ten years, but there are now nearly 2,000 native Christians, and among them are many ministers and lay preachers, who sometimes endure untold persecutions. The Methodists have three principal mission stations, the largest of them being at Funchow. The missionaries in China look upon the Burlingame mission in a different light from that in which it is viewed by most people in this country. The mandarins wanted the treaty of 1860 to remain as it was, and not to be revised at the end of ten years, according to the agreement; and to accomplish this end, their chief. Mr. Hart, offered to Mr. Burlingame the mission to foreign nations, as no mandarin of the first class would necept it. He was to receive \$4.6.00. He was instructed to make a new treaty that should be as nearly like the old one as possible; but the people in China were astonished at the first reports of his speeches that came to them, to the effect that China wanted railroads, telegraphs, and all modern improvements, and offered to Americans the inside track in their construction; whereas such things were far from being the real wishes of the mandarins of China; and the treaty was found, on comparison with the old one, to differ only in this, that when China was ready to build railroads. America should be allowed to farnish the engineers, &c. for the work. But the understanding the Americans had from Mr. Burlingame's speeches and representations led them, and the English and French afterward, to give directions in behalf of China that no gunboats on the Chinese coast should exact reparation for injuries on the spot, but that such injuries should be reported to the Minister at Pekin, and he in turn should receive instructions from the Home Government before action should be taken against China; excepting only cases which involved the life of foreign chizens. China construed these instructions as indications of backing down on the part of the treaty-making Powers, instead of indications of magnanimity, as they were intended. She therefore very naturally concluded that as any injury they might do could not be punished for nearly-ayear, it was a most favorable opportunity to drive all foreigners out of China. T the largest of them being at Funchow. The missionaries

MISCELLANEOUS CABLE DISPATCHES. ....An explosion occurred yesterday at Ky-noch's cartridge factory, near libraligham, England Twenty-five persons were injured, some fatally,

...There have been some further changes in the Cabinet. Denal's resignation has been accepted, and Brock takes the Marine Portofolio temporarily.

STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE ERIE CANAL. BUFFALO, Nov. 17 .- Three canal boats, laden with barley, left at a o'clock this morning for New-York, in tow of the tug Quickstep. This is an experimenta trip to see how quick the passage can be made to tide water. Much interest is felt in the result.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION. CINCINNATI, Nov. 17-A Convention of Paper Manufacturers, representing the Western and North-Western straw-paper interests, has been in session here two days. There was a full attendance, represent ing \$5,000,000 of manufacturing property. Resolutions were adopted to-day setting forth, that the paper manufacturers of the United States are constantly subjected to annoying prosecutions for alleged infringements of the patents of the American Wood Paper Coupany; that the latter is assuming powers and privileges not covered by their letters patent, the extension and reissue of which were procured by frand; and declaring that an alliance should be formed, offensive and defensive, to protect individual manufacturers; and resorting to courts if necessary. The resolutions advise all manufacturers of straw paper to refuse to pay a roy alty to the other Company, or to make compromises. The Committee appointed for such purposes was instructed to institute a suit to obtain a decree declaring void the extension of the Mellise putent, on the ground of fraud in procuring extensions; also, declaring void the release of the Watts-Burgees patent, on the ground of an attempted enlargement of the invention, chained in the other patents. A Committee was appointed to take charge of affairs of the Association. ing \$5,000,000 of manufacturing property. Resolutions

GERMAN GENIUS IN AMERICA. The Rev. Dr. Ed. F. Moldehake, pastor of the

German Evangelical Lutheran Zien's Congregation of this city, delivered a lecture in German below, a large Struggle of German Genius in America." Le compared "Struggle of German Genius in America." The compared the character of the Germans with that of other nationalities in this centery, and, while he proised the Anglo-Saxon race for its practical canterprise, love of order, and respect for the law, channed for his country incu modesty, respect for the law, channed for his country incu modesty, proceeding the contentment. They had had their full perseverance, and contentment. They had had their full share of trial in becoming useful and respected inhabitants of this country. By their industry and intellect they had succeeded in different ficials of human activity, in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, art, commerce, in agriculture, mechanical pursuits, art, commerce, selence, and also politics. The lecture, which was intersectived by the andience. The choir of the German Evangolical Latheran St. John's Congregation and the German Junger Mannercher sung each a chorus before and at the termination of the locture.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The Governor of Missouri has appointed Nov. 

. The third class serew steamer Pawnee will y be fitted for a hospital ship, and stationed at Key West. ty be sixed for a hospital ship, and stationed at key Week.

Track-laying on the Midland Railroad began
libilitions yesterday. The first spike was driven by A. B. Deming-track will reach the funnel on the 5th of December next.

The track will reach the tunnel on the 5th of December next.

The following named gentlemen have been appointed as Commissioners for the purpose of examining title and reporting on the canal system of the New Demission: From Ontaria—C. S. Grown all of Tworoto, D. D. Calvin of Kingsteen, and Google Landhus of Terento, From Quebec—Hugh Allen of Montrest, and Fierre Garman, Mayor of Quebec, From Soura Socias—The Hen William Stairs of Halika. Press. New Hennamich—Mr A. Jardine of St. John, Mr. Samuel Keeper of Broad and the Stairs of Halika. Press. New Hennamich—Mr A. Jardine of St. John, Mr. Samuel Keeper of Broad with the behild of Others on the 24th inet. The steamer Chase from Halifax for Portland arrived at that per live creating in a disabled condition. For manhand became divided on Sandy night, and M. Levin of Halfax, First Engineer, was killed and Mr. Chrice, Second Engineer, half sended.

The signification of Mormons who caught four of the General Facility Reliefs Rolleon and reliefs see East Lake City, brought is another on Thomains, named Dan Taylor who was captured after a here need. It is underglood that he has confessed to being congress in the residence.